FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 153 *8 August 1985*

ALBANIA

Communist Party Member Seeks Asylum in Greece B 1
[ATHENS NEWS 7 Aug]
Trade Delegation Returns From Zimbabwe B 1

BULGARIA

Witness Describes Agca's Youth at Rome Trial C 1
Yotov Speaks Before Comintern Congress C 1
[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 3 Aug]

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

CPSL's Hruskovic Meets New Soviet Military Chief D 1
Reportage on SRV Economic Delegation's Visit D 1
Received by Obzina D 1
Received by Hruskovic D 1

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

DPA: Seidel May Replace Moldt as Envoy to FRG E 1
Defector Says Border Troops Undisciplined E 1
[Bonn DIE WELT 7 Aug]
Road Traffic Agreement Signed With Spain E 2
Herrmann Meets With Ethiopian Delegation E 2
Briefs: Grain Harvest Progress E 2

HUNGARY

Hamori Interviewed on Moscow Youth Festival F 1
[NEPSZABADSAG 5 Aug]
Jan-Jun 1985 Economic Performance Summarized F 3
Austrians Violate Airspace; Arrested, Released F 4
Briefs: New Deputy Foreign Trade Minister; F 4
Environmental Agreement With GDR

POLAND

Foreign Ministry Denies Incident With Canadian G 1
Jailed Solidarity Activists Begin Hunger Strike [AFP] G 1
Pro-Solidarity Priest Summoned for Questioning [DPA] G 1
TRYBUNA LUDU Publishes Recent Sejm Resolutions G 2
Workers Self-Management [1 Aug] G 2
Economic Reform [1 Aug] G 3
OPZZ Chairman on Future of 1980 TU Accords G 4
[TRYBUNA LUDU 1 Aug]
CC Spokesman on Elections' Importance to PZPR G 5

Information Official on Censorship, Practice G 5
[GAZETA POZNANSKA 5 Jul]
Warsaw Notes Fishing Agreement Signed With U.S. G 10
Malinowski, Michalek Review Harvesting Progress G 10
Jaruzelski, Jablonski Message Greets Castro G 10

ROMANIA

Ceausescu Visits Projects, Plants in Constanta H 1
Romanian Dissident, Family Arrive in Rome H 2
[Vienna]
Military Academy Marks PRC Army Anniversary H 2
[SCINTEIA 1 Aug]

YUGOSLAVIA

Belovski: Work on LCY CC Program Lagging I 1
LCY Congress Platform Assesses Foreign Policy I 2
LCY Committee Suggests Resolutions for Congress I 3
[BORBA 30 Jul]
Sukrija on Meaning of 'Democratic Centralism' I 3
[POLITIKA 29 Jul]
LCY CC Presidium Stands on Serbia Praised I 4
[Kjukic in POLITIKA 4 Aug]
Serbian Court Reduces Sentences for Propaganda I 6
Albanian Article Written 'Tendentiously' I 6
Jakovljevic on Results of Zimbabwe Visit I 7
Zarkovic Meets With PRC Ambassador 31 Jul I 7
[BORBA 1 Aug]

COMMUNIST PARTY MEMBER SEEKS ASYLUM IN GREECE

NC071454 Athens ATHENS NEWS in English 7 Aug 85 p 3

[Text] Kasio Hoxha, 34, a member of the ruling (communist) Party of Labour of the Albanian Socialist Republic, reportedly crossed the Greek-Albanian border Sunday and asked for political asylum in Greece.

The fact that his escape was kept secret by the Greek authorities, according to yesterday's press reports, implies that the Greek Government views the case in a serious light. The reports quote sources describing Hoxha as "a valuable source of information" on the Albanian Communist Party and the methods use by Albanian authorities against dissidents and the population of Albania's northern Ipiros area.

The reports said that the Albanian Ambassador Mr Nushi proposed to meet with Hoxha in the Thessaloniki hospital where he is reportedly being treated for tuberculosis, in an effort to dissuade him from asking for political asylum, but the proposal was refused by the Greek authorities. Hoxha is said to have spent 10 years in Albania's Spats detention camp for political prisoners.

TRADE UNION DELEGATION RETURNS FROM ZIMBABWE

AU060831 Tirana ATA in English 0745 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Text] August 6 (ATA) -- The delegation of the General Council of the Trade Unions of Albania led by the secretary of the General Council of the TUA, Strati Marko, which at the invitation of the Trade Unions Congress of Zimbabwe attended the proceedings of the 2nd congress of this organization, returned home.

WITNESS DESCRIBES AGCA'S YOUTH AT ROME TRIAL

AU070735 Sofia BTA in English 0717 GMT 7 Aug 85

["At the Trial in Rome" -- BTA headline; all name spellings as received]

[Text] Rome, August 7 (BTA corr.) -- The 345h hearing of the second trial in the attempt on the life of the pope started yesterday in the late afternoon. All day long the court waited for the arrival from Istanbul of Sedat Sirri Kadem accused by Mehmet Ali Agca of being the fourth Turkish accomplice in the attempt in St Peter' s Square. A week ago he was questioned in Turkey by the representative of the prosecution, Antonio Marini, and he rejected all accusations of the neofascist assassin.

Sadat Sirri Kaden appeared in the court in Rome at his own free will. He said that he knew Agca as a schoolboy in the town of Malatia and he made the following description of him: "Actually he was not a mentally healthy person. He had strange ideas and he felt pleasures in things which disgust normal people. For instance in the fact Hitler burned people in crematoriums. He was intelligent and quick to grasp but he did not use these qualities for good purposes. His ideas were not humane. He planned bank robberies and drew diagrammes and sketches for them. After his second year at school he established close contacts with people of the right wing, the so-called 'idealists'."

The presiding judge was the only one to ask questions, the tone and contents of which created the impression that he regarded the interrogated as an accused rather than as a witness. Before he started the questioning he asked whether Agca would agree to go with the court to the FRG for a confrontation with Yalcin Ozbey, who is serving a sentence there. The assailant gave a positive answer.

YOTOV SPEAKS BEFORE COMINTERN CONGRESS

AU051639 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 3 Aug 85 pp 1-2

[Report on speech by Yordan Yotov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chief editor of RABOTNICHESKO DELO, at a festive meeting held to mark the 50th anniversary of the Seventh Comintern Congress in Sofia's Georgi Kirkov Hall on 2 August]

[Excerpts] The life of every nation and the annals of each social movement contain events and phenomena of abiding significance and importance for their development and historical fate. The Third Communist International is one such phenomena for the world communist and workers' movement. Founded at the initiative of V.I. Lenin, great strategist of the proletarian revolution, and born out of the imperative necessity to prepare the gravedigger of capitalism for the last onslaught, whose beginning was marked by the Great October, the Communist International fittingly performed its mission and departed the historical stage with honor, the speaker declared.

The ideas and decisions of the Seventh Comintern Congress and its elaborations and decisions to build united and popular fronts against the forces of imperialist reaction, against dictatorial and fascist regimes, for the prevention of a world war and the preservation of peace, are still part of the arsenal for the struggle waged by many parties, movements, and peoples. The idea of the popular antifascist front and the united front for peace, Leninist by nature, today acquires new dimensions and a new tone. This is best expressed in Comrade Todor Zhivkov's statement at the international theoretical conference to mark Georgi Dimitrov's 100th birth anniversary.

"Times are different today," he declared. "Substantial qualitative and quantitative changes have occurred in the development of the world and in the disposition of class forces. [no closing quotes as published]

The universal threat of thermonuclear death expands to the utmost the social base of the antiwar movement. The united front for peace can and must encompass all who are aware that there is no other sensible alternative to peaceful coexistence under the conditions of a real thermonuclear threat.

The struggle for peace among peoples has always been a basic element of the communist movement's policy. This stems from the nature, character, and profoundly humane essence of the movement itself. Today, peace among peoples still remains the basic goal of the socialist community and the communist parties. This is because the overall progress on human society and the building of socialism and communism are linked with peace.

The forms of the organization of and manifestations by the broad front for peace today can be most diverse -- ranging from forums to discuss the problems of peace and war in our nuclear age to coordinated actions in an individual country, in a given region, or on a worldwide scale. Quite recently our country hosted the "Banner of Peace 85," an international children's assembly in which children and teenagers from 110 countries participated. The "Banner of Peace" movement, whose name is forever linked with Lyudmila Zhivkova, sets an example of how it is possible to unite all who love peace and hate war.

The fundamental and guiding force of the modern world antiwar front is real socialism and primarily the USSR's which, thanks to its consistent and constructive policy, is an exceptionally important factor for peace.

The socialist countries have taken and will continue to take effective measures to curb the aggressive aspirations of the most reactionary imperialist circles, aimed at military superiority and world hegemony. They are doing and will continue to do everything necessary to guarantee their security, preserve the military-strategic balance, and preserve world peace.

The socialist countries perceive the decisive turnaround in the direction of peace and disarmament as the main objective of their foreign policy. Furthermore, they deem it paramount to direct efforts toward halting and reversing the arms race. Under these conditions, and especially in the light of the Geneva talks and the forthcoming USSR-U.S. summit meeting, enormous significance attaches to the task of restoring the confidence that has been undermined by the actions of reactionary imperialist forces. Immediate specific and effective measures are needed in this direction. It is with this purpose in mind that the socialist countries undertook and are undertaking new important foreign policy initiatives, whose intention is to halt the intensification of the military danger and reverse the march of events toward normalization of the situation. The declaration by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, which only 3 days ago announced the USSR's decision of a unilateral moratorium on all nuclear tests, is a new expression of the sincere love for peace on the Soviet side and the other Warsaw Pact states, of their sincere and consistent desire for detente and disarmament. It is dictated by the awareness that "the continuing nuclear arms race is fraught with grave danger for the future of the entire world civilization," that it "leads to greater tension in the international arena and to a stepped-up military threat by distracting colossal intellectual and material resources from constructive goals," as Comrade Gorbachev stressed.

The speaker went on to declare: The significance of the Seventh Comintern Congress remained abiding in the BCP's activity following the 9 September victory. Its revolutionary essence, its creative spirit and Leninist approach toward the evaluation of social phenomena are vividly displayed in the party's struggle to lay the foundations of the new society and build mature socialism. In the very first years, and especially since the historical April BCP Central Committee Plenum, under the party's leadership, the unity of democratic forces strengthened and expanded its social base, thus ensuring the establishment and development of the socialist social system. Today this unity, having turned into the firm ideopolitical and social unity of the whole people, of our socialist nation around the party's April line, guarantees the building of developed socialist society on Bulgarian soil.

Our cohesion as a people and as a nation is also cemented by the universal devotion we nurture for Bulgarian-Soviet friendship and brotherhood, for the great Soviet people and the Leninist CPSU, and for the firm family of peoples from the fraternal socialist countries. We Bulgarians are perfectly aware that the life-giving Bulgarian-Soviet friendship is the solid foundation on which we live and build, the air that we breathe, and the source of our successes, confidence, and national pride.

The Bulgarian People's Republic is making a substantial contribution to the strengthening of peace and understanding among peoples. And at today's exceptionally complex and responsible stage of the development of international relations, the foreign policy of our socialist motherland is, in the total sense of the world, a Dimitrov policy of peace and social progress, a policy of a lofty sense of responsibility for the peoples' present and future. Loyal to the international mission of world socialism, our country is making its contribution toward the strengthening of the Warsaw Pact and the development of all-round integration within the CEMA framework. In Dimitrov's fashion, Bulgaria supports the struggle waged by peoples for national and social liberation, for peace, democracy, and socialism. It participates actively, by means of its initiatives, in the process of improving the political climate in the world.

A graphic example of this is provided by the good-neighborly relations our country maintains with all Balkan countries. There has been nationwide recognition and approval of the efforts by our party and state leadership to implement the idea of turning the Balkans into a zone free of nuclear weapons, a zone of peace. Thus the Bulgarian People's Republic once again confirms its loyalty to Dimitrov's behests.

The celebration of the 50th anniversary of the historic Seventh Comintern Congress is a suitable opportunity for the entire international communist and workers' movement, for all progressive, democratic, and peace-loving forces in the world to review in depth once more the lessons of the congress for our time, the speaker pointed out. And the more fully these historical conclusions and lessons are creatively applied according to the specific historical conditions of individual parties and countries, the more effective will be the peoples' struggle against imperialism and war, for peace, democracy, and socialism.

If we were to try and synthesize in a few words the essence and meaning of the Seventh Comintern Congress and the behest of the makers of the new line in the communist movement, we could say: revolutionary thinking, creative approach, communistdaring!

Let us nurture these virtues of communist morality among ourselves, in the party and among the people! They are the guarantee for the successful implementation of the scientific and technologic revolution, for the building of developed socialist society, and for the triumph of our communist ideal, Comrade Yordan Yotov declared in conclusion.

CPSL'S HRUSKOVIC MEETS NEW SOVIET MILITARY CHIEF

LD072011 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Text] Today in Bratislava, Miloslav Hruskovic, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, received Lieutenant General Georgiy Vasilyevich Chuyko, representative of the Joint High Command of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces in the Slovak SR in connection with his departure from the CSSR. Present at the meeting was Ladislav Sadovsky, departmental head of the CPSL Central Committee.

At the same time, Miloslav Hruskovic received Lieutenant General Vasiliy Ivanovich (Kobzarev) on the occasion of his taking up the above post. The Soviet representatives were also received by Viliam Salgovic, member of the Presidium of the CPSL Central Committee, chairman of the Slovak National Council, and Jaroslav Kansky, Slovak deputy premier.

REPORTAGE ON SRV ECONOMIC DELEGATION'S VISIT

Received by Obzina

LD051521 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1330 GMT 5 Aug 85

[Text] Today in Prague, Jaromir Obzina, deputy federal premier and chairman of the State Commission for Technological and Investment Development, received the study delegation of the SRV Communist Party Central Committee headed by the deputy head of the Department of Economy Che Viet Tan.

Comrade Jaromir Obzina acquainted the Vietnamese delegation with the main tasks and content of the scientific and technological policy of the CPCZ and CSSR for the 1986-1990 period, with an outlook until the year 2000.

Both parties further exchanged experience from the management and planning of scientific and technological development in both countries. They also discussed the issues and measures for accelerated application of science and technology in pratice, with an emphasis on the effectiveness of applied output of the state plan for scientific and technological development.

Both representatives also discussed the situation in preparation of the plan of scientific and technological cooperation between both countries for the 1986-1990 period and the content of this plan.

Received by Hruskovic

LD071255 Prague CTK in English 1225 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Text] Bratislava Aug 7 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium alternate member and Slovak party Central Committee Secretary Miloslav Hruskovic received here today a delegation of the Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee, led by deputy head of the Economics Department Che Viet Tan. Miloslav Hruskovic informed the delegation about Slovakia's development in the past 40 years.

The Vietnamese delegation also visited several agricultural and food producing enterprises in Dunajska Streda District and later in the day left for Prague.

DPA: SEIDEL MAY REPLACE MOLDT AS ENVOY TO FRG

LD080857 Hamburg DPA in German 0739 GMT 8 Aug 85

[Text] Bonn, 8 Aug (DPA) -- According to information in the weekly RHEINISCHER MERKUR/ CHRIST UND WELT, the head of the GDR's permanent mission in Bonn, Ewald Moldt, is to move to another job soon. The paper states in a report published on Thursday that his successor is to be the head of the Department for FRG Relations in the GDR Foreign Ministry, Karl Seidel.

Seidel, who played a major part in formulating the Basic Treaty between the FRG and the GDR, has the reputation also among Western politicians of being an outstanding authority on intra-German relations, the paper says. The Ministry of Intra-German Relations in Bonn would not comment on the report.

DEFECTOR SAYS BORDER TROOPS UNDISCIPLINED

DW071341 Bonn DIE WELT in German 7 Aug 85 p 8

[Article by Bernd Hummel: "GDR Border Troops -- Undisciplined"]

[Text] Eschwege -- Despite political training in the border companies, constant supervision by superiors, and the threat of punitive measures, the discipline of members of the "GDR" Border Troops is poor. This follows from the interrogation of a member of the No 12 border training regiment in Plauen, who defected to the FRG.

How the border service is carried out obviously depends on the time of the year. The confidential report on the interrogation says that border patrols "are carried out relatively well in winter," whereas it is common practice during the warm season to rest or sleep on inflatable cushions.

On the observation towers on the other side of the intra-German border, the border service also does not function to the superiors' satisfaction. The report says that carrying along transistor radios -- some thing that is prohibited -- for listening to "Bavarian Radio Channel Three," alternating sleep between the two sentries, reading books and journals, and skipping border patrols as ordered are popular among the sentries. And: "If the two sentries do not carry along a radio, the walkie-talkie R 126 in the observation tower is misused for listening to 'Bavaria 3.'"

Listening to Western radio stations also plays an important role in the barracks, even though only one radio set is permitted in each room. "GDR" broadcasts are the only broadcasts permitted. "Listening to Western broadcasts is generally prohibited. ('enemy broadcasts'). Owners of authorized radio sets are additionally instructed orally on the prohibition against listening to 'enemy broadcasts' and must sign a paper to this effect."

Once every month, entire platoons of the "GDR" Border Troops are subjected for a whole day to political training by the responsible political officer. For example, a subject in January 1985 was: "The FRG, an imperialist state." The basic material of this "subject of the month" was the corresponding volume of the journal VIGILANT AND RESOLVED TO FIGHT. The soldiers had to read and answer questions asked in it. In addition to this political training, the soldiers are ordered to take part every morning and afternoon in other training titled "Current Political Information" (API). They must take part in this lecture once every day, depending on their duty schedule. Teachers usually are the platoon leader and the top sergeant, and in individual cases also the company commander.

One of the main subjects is the "Composition of the Federal Border Protection Forces" (structure, armament, equipment). In this connection, the Border Troops also learned the following: "The federal border protection service (BGS) as a border control system also serves to create provocations along the border and encourage defection. The BGS directly asks the Border Troops to throw away their weapons and come to the FRG." "GDR" publications describe BGS officials as follows: "On the border, they pretend to be friendly, jovial, and companionable. However, their thoughts and determination to act are aimed at firing at border soldiers."

Such descriptions are only "successful" to a limited extent, the defected soldier reported because: "You listen to the description of the enemy image and make no comment...such subjects are not discussed at all or only very cautiously among comrades during their free time because there is and will always be mutual mistrust."

ROAD TRAFFIC AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH SPAIN

DW071822 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1100 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Text] The GDR and Spain have signed a road traffic agreement in Berlin today that regulates the transportation of passengers and goods on international routes. The signing of this government agreement was assessed by the two sides as an important step in interstate relations, which are developing positively.

HERRMANN MEETS WITH ETHIOPIAN DELEGATION

AU051430 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 2 Aug 85 p 2

[Excerpt] East Berlin (ADN) -- On 1 August the delegation of the Central Committee of the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia (WPE), headed by Shimeles Mazengia, Politburo member and WPE Central Committee secretary, which is currently staying in the GDR, was received for another talk by Joachim Herrmann, Politburo member and SED Central Committee secretary. The two politicians stressed the high level of relations between the SED and the WPE as well as the long-term close cooperation between the two countries.

BRIEFS

GRAIN HARVEST PROGRESS -- Up to this evening the grain has been harvested from roughly 814,100 hectares in the GDR. This is the equivalent of 32.8 percent of the grain acreage. In Cottbus and Leipzig Bezirke already 50 percent of the grain has been harvested. In the northern part of the Republic the harvesting of rape crops, the most important indigenous oil seeds, is underway. [Text] [East Berlin Television Service in German 1730 GMT 7 Aug 85 DW].

HAMORI INTERVIEWED ON MOSCOW YOUTH FESTIVAL

AU071334 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 5 Aug 85 p 3

[Interview with Csaba Hamori, KISZ Central Committee first secretary and MMZMP Politburo member, by correspondent Sandro Ambrus: "Dialogue for Peace -- Csaba Hamori's Moscow Declaration"; time and place not given; first paragraph is paper's introduction]

[Text] Csaba Hamori, MSZMP Politburo member, KISZ Central Committee first secretary, and head of the Hungarian delegation to the World Youth Festival in Moscow, answered our correspondent Sandor Ambrus' questions on the results of and experiences at the 12th World Youth and Students Festival.

Ambrus: What is your first on-the-spot summary? How do you evaluate this multicolored, tumultuous, and real festival?

Hamori: There were 21,000 delegates representing 3,000 youth organizations from 157 countries taking part in the festival. The national, regional, and international organizations represented the widest political range in the history of the youth festival so far. Along with the traditionally active communist, socialist, and social-democratic organizations in the festival movement, the youth organizations of liberal, radical, and center parties and the representatives of various Christian democratic, religious, and even conservative groups were also present. It is an important fact that the United Nations officially regarded the youth festival as an event of outstanding importance organized during the International Youth Year. The final, nuanced evaluation and summing up of the festival's widespread series of events is, of course, the task of the coming period, but the festival's success is indisputable.

In evaluating the festival we must not disregard the fact that the world's political situation has deteriorated considerably in the eighties. The increasing arms race as a consequence of the power policy of the U.S. imperialist circles has set back the dialogue that had developed in international relations. The international youth movement cannot evade the increase in tension and the influence of negative trends. In the 4 decades of the youth festival movement's history there has never been such a long time -- 7 years -- between two world youth festivals.

But it is precisely this increasing need for dialogue as a result of the increased tension that is reflected in the fact that, following the announcement of the Moscow festival, national, regional, and international organizations that had kept out of festivals so far have now joined the common activity.

Youth Committed to the Cause of Peace

I regard as the most important result of the festival the fact that it has wonderfully expressed youth's commitment to the most lasting values of humanity. The young people proved at the festival that they can contribute in their own way to solving the problems currently confronting the peoples of the world. We cannot stress enough the importance of the dialogue that developed among the participants in the festival. The correct acceptance of debate, the spirit of cooperation and understanding, and the successful organization of the festival will give impetus to other forums of international youth cooperation in the future and will increase further development of the progressive international youth movement. In the period of worldwide nuclear threat and of problems in our development, such an impetus is needed more than ever for the benefit not only of youth but of all mankind.

Many people among the participants in the festival came to Moscow to be able to acquaint themselves firsthand with real socialism. We must not conceal, however, the fact that foreigners who wished to express their antisocialist position at this very site, often in a provocative and aggressive manner, were also present. We argued with these views and opposed them with counterarguments. In spite of the festival's obvious success, one can expect certain organs of the bourgeois press to try after the festival to cast doubt on its importance, its representative character, and its method of operation and to exaggerate the importance of controversial issues and the fact that Moscow took increased care for the delegates' security. All this is understandable after the terrorist act that took place at the 1972 Olympics in Munich.

Ambrus: The Hungarian delegation had diversified and numerous tasks. Did our young people pass the test?

Hamori: The delegates indeed had to fulfill a wide range of requirements, coming from their political assignment determined by the Hungarian preparatory committee for the festival and also from the wide range and rich program of the festival itself. The delegation represented all of Hungarian youth. There were young workers, agricultural workers, intellectuals, students, and soldiers among them. Present at the festival were young people who were not members of our youth league and even young people who do not share our ideological convictions but who are taking an active part in the socialist construction work underway in our country.

Today we can safely say that we have chosen well and that the KISZ organizations with nomination rights have made responsible use of their possibilities. We conveyed the opinion and position of Hungarian youth at the debates of the festivals' program centers, at its round table discussions, at the bilateral meetings, and at the mass solidarity rallies. I hope we have successfully represented our country's foreign policy efforts. In the course of our activity we felt that international public opinion justifiably regards Hungary with appreciation.

During the 8 days of the festival we received visitors in the Hungarian Club 15 hours a day and we tried through a wide range of programs to give a true impression of today's Hungary and its young generation. We also visited the clubs of other nations to acquaint ourselves with the youth of other countries and to talk and make friends with them.

Our cultural delegation presented a brief review of our cultural treasures at a national gala evening, the Budapest gala, at other independent performances, at solidarity concerts, and at exhibitions. A well-deserved success was scored by our ballet artists and folk dancers and our representatives of classical, light, and folk music. We cannot complain of the results achieved at the friendly sport competitions and sport shows, and our good condition was demonstrated by the great number of delegates who completed the festival's 1985 meter race.

Memorable Meetings With Soviet People

Ambrus: There were a lot of memorable occasions at this festival. What left the most indelible impression on you?

Hamori: It is not easy to choose. The greatest event was to meet young people from countries with different social systems and in different stages of development, young people belonging to various parties and professing various ideologies, all those whose future also depends on the fate of peace and who are convinced that the present differences in views can only be solved by discussion.

It was a very special experience for the whole delegation to meet Soviet people and youngsters.

There were numerous occasions where we participated in official functions together, but our young people also had plenty of occasions to speak with Soviet people in the streets and parks and many of us were guests in the homes of Soviet families. It was very good to see that our hosts do know and appreciate our achievements and our aims. Some veterans who had participated in the liberation of our country, a group from the 1957 Moscow festival, and all those who could manage to find a place in our club were our guests. We are proud that the Hungarian club was very popular. Perhaps we succeeded in reciprocating the deep affection shown to us in the Soviet Army theater, in the No 1 roller bearings factory, and everywhere else we have been. Let me mention one more thing. For us as Europeans a symbolic meaning was attached to the fact that the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Helsinki Final Act coincided with the festival. While the foreign ministers of the signatory states met in the capital of Finland, we young people pledged in Moscow to promote the process of detente. The Hungarian and several other delegations unanimously, and some other delegations by a majority, were happy to welcome the USSR's announcement on unilaterally freezing nuclear explosions until 1 January 1986.

Great Importance of Personal Contacts

Ambrus: The slogan of the festival was: For anti-imperialist solidarity, peace, and friendship. What did this mean in Moscow in 1985?

Hamori: First of all it meant that the ideas of the festival movement and the whole range of meetings were not betrayed even in a difficult international situation. The conviction was strengthened that it is necessary, more than ever before, to have similar -- and, of course, smaller-scale -- meetings to get to know each other and establish personal contacts. The 12th World Youth Festival in Moscow has come to an end and has demonstrated convincingly the strength and joint intentions of the world's progressive youth. The aims of the festival movement are unchanged. We want a world that secures peace and the independence of nations, that is free from exploitation, and that is built on equal relationships between states of different sizes and different social systems, a world in which the chances, and the material and intellectual development of young people are not threatened and curbed by exploitation, armament, or a life-threatening war. Those who represented the youth of the world and met in Moscow have pledged themselves to this.

[Budapest Television Service in Hungarian at 1730 GMT on 6 August adds the following from a "report on last week's events" by Csaba Hamori, on his return from Moscow:

[(Begin Hamori Recording) Our delegation had departed for the festival with the aim and task of making a contribution to the consolidation of peace and international security, to the strengthening of friendship among peoples, and to the strengthening of the fraternal ties linking us to the USSR and Soviet youth. On behalf of all of us I can state that it was a nice feeling to take part in the festival as Hungarians. It was a nice feeling because we could sense the attention directed to us by the Soviet hosts and other festival participants and their well-meaning interest in us. It was nice to represent those who stayed at home. I can report to the Hungarian public: The Hungarian delegation carried out its task and fulfilled its mission. (end recording)]

JAN-JUN 1985 ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE SUMMARIZED

LD071753 Budapest MTI in English 1707 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Text] Budapest, August 7 (MTI) -- The data of the Central Statistical Office states that in the first half of 1985 Hungary's industrial output increased by 0.4 per cent (all comparisons refer to the first half of 1984). If the food industry is excluded, the increase is 0.9 per cent.

The daily average production went up more rapidly, by 2 and 2.5 percent respectively. The energy industry, mechanical engineering and the chemical industry increased output, while the production of the other major branches decreased in varying degrees.

The domestic sales of state-owned companies and industrial cooperatives remained unchanged, while exports showed a slight decline which was due to a considerable drop in food export. Excluding food, exports increased by 1.8 percent.

The staff of industrial employees decreased by 18,500 (1.3 percent).

Output of the construction industry dropped by over 13 per cent because of the severe winter and the decreasing demand for investment goods.

The sales of farm produce dropped by 7 per cent. As the animal stock decreased, the sales of slaughter pig dropped by 15 per cent, slaughter cattle by 4 per cent and slaughter sheep by 3 per cent. Sales of poultry remain unchanged, while those of vegetables and horticultural products went up by 17.8 per cent.

Retail trade turnover increased by 6.4 per cent at current consumer prices, and stagnated at comparative prices.

The income of the population deriving from central sources increased by 8.2 per cent. The consumer price index was 107, to which price changes in 1985 contributed 4.5.

Socialist organizations spent 62,600 million forints on investment projects, 9.4 per cent less than in the similar period of last year.

AUSTRIANS VIOLATE AIRSPACE; ARRESTED, RELEASED

LD011417 Budapest MTI in English 1020 GMT 1 Aug 85

[Text] Budapest, July 31 (MTI) -- On Wednesday Hungarian authorities released Austrian citizens Johann Reichel and Gerhart Fuchs after concluding examination of their case. The motor sports plane of the Austrian citizens violated Hungarian airspace on July 29, 1985, and the border aircraft of the Hungarian People's Army, summoned the plane to land.

BRIEFS

NEW EPUTY FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER -- Budapest, August 1 (MTI) -- The Hungarian Council of Ministers has appointed Zoltan Gombocz to the post of deputy foreign trade minister. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1728 GMT 1 Aug 85 LD]

ENVIRONMENTAL AGREEMENT WITH GDR -- Budapest -- In Budapest on Wednesday GDR Deputy Premier Dr Hans Reichelt, minister of environmental protection and waste management, and Dr Kalman Abraham, chairman of the Hungarian National Environmental Protection Council, signed a joint working plan concerning the main directions for scientific-technological cooperation in shaping the environment from 1986 to 1990. The plan provides for measures on nature conservancy, rational use of natural resources, and treatment and processing of waste products benefitting the national economy. Other key areas are air purification, application of the most effective measures necessary for this, and further development and use of the requisite measuring technology to monitor environmental conditions. [Excerpt] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1236 GMT 7 Aug 85 LD]

FOREIGN MINISTRY DENIES INCIDENT WITH CANADIAN

LD072113 Warsaw PAP in English 2015 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Text] Warsaw, Aug. 7 -- Polish Foreign Ministry today summoned Canadian ambassador here A.P. McLaine to hand him an official note firmly rejecting a recent Canadian protest over an alleged [words indistinct] a former Canadian diplomat here.

The note said a detailed and all-round investigation of the incident, reported to have happened last July 6 to the former Canadian military attache to Poland Col. Charles Edmond near Mszczonow outside Warsaw, showed no incident involving the Canadian attache had taken place.

JAILED SOLIDARITY ACTIVISTS BEGIN HUNGER STRIKE

AU081329 Paris AFP in English 1322 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Text] Warsaw, Aug 7 (AFP) -- Some ten jailed Solidarity activists, including Wladyslaw Frasyniuk, a former member of Solidarity's underground leadership TKK [Provisional Coordinating Committee], have gone on hunger strike to protest their prison conditions, the prisoners said in a letter received today by Western correspondents.

The prisoners, in southwest Poland's Leczyca jail, said they were beaten and insulted by prison guards Friday after asking for an improvement in their conditions. Mr Frasyniuk and another prisoner, Josef Sreniowski, began a hunger strike that day, and the others joined the fast Sunday, the letter said.

The prisoners, Solidarity militants from six cities, asked prison authorities in a letter July 31 that they be allowed contact with each other, in particular during daily exercise.

They also asked for two-hour visiting periods from friends or family twice a month and for the right to attend mass. They asked for better hygiene and medical care, and that there be no censorship of mail or seizure of packages sent to them.

Mr Frasyniuk was sentenced June 14 to three-and-a-half years in jail for "heading an illegal organization (TKK)." In the same trial, TKK members Bogdan Lis and Adam Michnik were also sentenced. They are held in the northeastern Polish jail of Barczewo.

PRO-SOLIDARITY PRIEST SUMMONED FOR QUESTIONING

LD071333 Hamburg DPA in German 1306 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Text] Warsaw, 7 Aug (DPA) -- The priest Henryk Jankowski from Gdansk has been summoned as a subject by the public prosecutor to appear for questioning. The priest announced by telephone today that they want to talk to him about his public activity in the Brigitte church. Jankowski is a close friend of Lech Walesa "and openly expresses his sympathy for the banned 'Solidarity'" trade union.

The public prosecutor's office asked the bishop of Gdansk in early July to resolutely counter Jankowski's "extrareligious activity" in his church. His sermons and statements are detrimental to national understanding.

TRYBUNA LUDU PUBLISHES RECENT SEJM RESOLUTIONS

Workers Self-Management

AU051244 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 1 Aug 85 pp 1-2

[Report on Sejm resolution on self-management]

[Text] PAP -- Having examined the report from the Commission for Self-Management Bodies, the Sejm states that since September 1984, when the previous report was submitted, workers self-management bodies have expanded and strengthened their activities in state enterprises. Most of these bodies continue to use their powers in line with legal regulations and to consolidate the position of self-management institutions as important elements of workers participation in running the enterprises and in bearing responsibility for the social and economic results of their activities. The elections of workers self-management bodies, which were held in most enterprises, confirmed the work forces' full support for the institution of self-management.

To continue the correct development of workers self-management bodies and to strengthen their role it is necessary for these bodies, for enterprise managements, and for founder of enterprises to fully observe legal enactments.

Workers councils should widely use their powers concerning decisions, control, and proposals on all issues that are important for enterprises and that determine increases in production quality, technological progress, rational employment, good management, and work discipline.

Workers councils should make greater use of the views of work forces, inform them about problems that have been solved, commit them to control activities, and mobilize all members of self-management bodies for production tasks.

The Sejm stresses that the effectiveness of self-management bodies also depends on the administration's complete and honest observance of these bodies' powers. Further favorable changes have occurred in this regard, and relations between these bodies and the administration are correct in most enterprises. These changes have been encouraged by government activities, especially by the fact that the founders of enterprises have implemented the proposals submitted by the Politburo and the Fourth National Conference of Representatives of Self-Management Bodies. These activities should help to completely eliminate the cases in which powers of self-management bodies are treated in a formal manner, decisions are made without these bodies, inadequate information about problems of enterprises is supplied to these bodies, their proposals are pooh-poohed, and their control activities are hindered.

The Sejm praises all self-management activists and workers as well as employees of economic administration for their dedicated efforts in their difficult social work. It also praises all those employees in universities, members of economic and worker organizations, and party activists who continued to assist workers self-management bodies at the consultation centers attached to the Sejm deputies voivodship teams and who helped organize training for self-management activists.

The Sejm approves of the activities of the Commission for Workers Self-Management Bodies and praises its initiatives to ensure that self-management bodies properly develop and that the Sejm protexts these bodies in practice.

The 1986-90 National Socioeconomic Plan poses extremely responsible tasks for workers self-management bodies and creates great opportunities for increasing their role in solving the problems that determine the country's development and meeting society's needs. The Sejm expresses the conviction that workers self-management bodies will increase their military in promoting economic reform, strengthening socialist labor relations, and solving the difficult tasks of the 1986-90 National Socioeconomic Plan.

Economic Reform

AU051146 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 1 Aug 85 pp 1-2

["Resolution" adopted by the PPR Sejm on 31 July "concerning implementation of the economic reform"]

[Text] The PPR Sejm approves the government's activity in restructuring the national economy's functioning. This applies both to 1984 and to the entire 3-year period of economic reform. The Sejm declares that the implementation of the reform remains in conformity with the "paths of economic reform" adopted by the Ninth Extradorinary PZPR Congress and subsequently approved by the Sejm.

The economic reform has become an important element in halting the declining trends in our economy and gradually redirecting it onto the path of development. The independence gained by state enterprises as part of the reform has liberated initiatives and encouraged inventions that permit the economy to adapt to the exceptionally difficult starting conditions of the reform.

But these positive features should not hide the fact that the country's economic situation remains complicated and that the daily life of citizens is still difficult. The Sejm believes it is essential to use all possibilities to accelerate the consistent implementation of economic reform in accordance with the principles adopted.

It is also a fact that the continuing effects of the country's profound economic collapse in 1980 and 1981, especially market disequilibrium and the resultant inflation, are weakening the efficiency of the mechanisms of economic reform. Therefore the need arises to make essential changes in some economic instruments so that the reform's mechanisms may be better suited to current conditions and needs and so that these mechanisms can be strengthened.

The Sejm declares that the strategic conclusions contained in the 1984 report on the implementation of the economic reform are a good basis for the above work. Adopting, as a point of departure during the working out of these conclusions, the results of the 31 May-1 June 1985 National PZPR Economic Conference in Poznan and, the comprehensive analyses made by this conference was correct.

During further work on perfecting the economic reform solutions, it is essential to be fully consistent in applying legal regulations governing the economic sphere. This is a basic condition for the proper functioning of the solutions. In particular, it provides enterprises with an economic stimulus for initiative, greater efficiency and productivity, reducing costs, saving materials, and improving quality.

Improving the rules and mechanisms for providing funds for wages should be regarded as one of the most important matters. Here it is essential to guarantee a link between wages and work results that is strict and easily understandable by workers. At the same time it is necessary to establish the wages principles that protect the economy against greater inflation.

It is also essential to improve the system of fixing prices. Price policy should be geared more clearly toward curbing inflation. For this purpose, work on revising the rules for and the extent and method of granting subsidies should be continued.

It is essential to decidedly increase the reform's influence on enterprises in order to make them more involved in scientific-techniological research and to make them improve the quality of goods and services. A stricter link between production, on the one hand, and development research, on the other, must be guaranteed for this purpose.

Permitting enterprises to develop and modernize is also a very important problem for our economy. This is directly connected with the aging of technology and the depreciation of production assets, which would be dangerous for the future and which must be prevented by guaranteeing the required changes in the structure of industrial production. Therefore, during the implementation of the economic reform it is necessary to pay particular attention to the effectiveness of investments and investment controls and shorten investment cycles.

It is also necessary to make enterprises more interested in developing profitable forms of exports and increasing proexport production and the necessary investments for this.

The introduction to the economy of organizational structures that permit more efficient management and greater initiative and enterprise should be accelerated. These structures should vary according to concrete conditions of activity and the various forms of coproduction between individual sectors of the economy.

Because of the harm to the functioning of economic reform mechanisms caused by rationing, it is essential to work out a program of gradually restricting and eliminating all forms of rationing both on the consumer goods market and in the supply of materials.

Making further improvements in the activity of central and local state administrative bodies also requires special attention.

The Sejm declares that the further development of creative citizens' initiative at all workplaces is an essential condition for the success of the reform. Its basic purpose is to improve the entire nation's standard of living. The path to this goal consists of establishing an efficient and highly effective national economy.

OPZZ CHAIRMAN ON FUTURE OF 1980 TU ACCORDS

AU051249 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 1 Aug 85 p 5

[PAP report on 31 July Warsaw press conference with foreign and Polish journalists by Alfred Miodowicz, chairman of the National Trade Union Confederation, OPZZ: "To Be of Good Service for Working People"]

[Excerpts] LE FIGARO correspondent: What do the new trade unions want to rescue from the trade union accords signed in 1980? Do they think it proper to sign a new general social accord with the government?

Miodowicz: The three August 1980 accords signed in Gdansk, Szczecin, and Jastrzebie continue to be valid for us. We made a clear reference to these accords in our program adopted at Bytom. I also want to state that these accords were not concluded with some trade union movement; they were a result of the working people's genuine dissatisfaction.

We must be realistic. After all, we know that the condition of our economy is not the best, as demonstrated by the first 6 months of this year. This means that it is necessary to make rightful demands to fit our present socioeconomic situation. We are also aware of the fact that some provisions of those accords are no longer up to date. However, the new trade unions treat the provision about housing construction with utmost seriousness. We think that this provision has not been and is not being observed. On the contrary, it is being pooh-poohed. There must be a radical change in the approach to this issue in the coming 5-year period because the shortage of apartments continues to enlarge one of the most important social problems.

We continue to contemplate a concept of a new social accord, but not one that is general and rigid. We want an accord that can be modified every year and that primarily concerns improved working conditions, protection of the environment, and housing construction. The class-based trade union movement has the cardinal duty of strengthening the socialist system so that it is of the best possible service for the working people and does not indulge in mere catchphrases and slogans. That is why we will observe the principle that the party plays a leading role. At the 10th party plenum the party met us halfway by accepting the principle of partnerlike relations with trade unionism. That is why our trade union center thoroughly discusses with Wojciech Jaruzelski all the important issues of the country and the working people's conditions.

Unidentified questioner: What about Lech Walesa?

Miodowicz: I would not count Lech Walesa among the opposition. At the moment he continues rather to protect only his own person, and this amounts to an enormous qualitative change.

CC SPOKESMAN ON ELECTIONS' IMPORTANCE TO PZPR

LD032202 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 3 Aug 85

[Text] After the conclusion of the 21st plenum of the party Central Committee, a news conference took place with the press spokesman of the Central Committee, Jerzy Majka. He said, among other things, that for the party the approaching elections are a further important step on the path of implementing socialist renewal. The community's participation in them and its support for the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth declaration, which constitutes a common coalition electoral platform for all signatories of the movement, will not only be an act of civic conduct. Jerzy Majka stressed that this will be the best form of deepening dialogue and consensus among Poles (?and) an important factor in the sense of their responsibility and concern for the destiny of the country.

INFORMATION OFFICIAL ON CENSORSHIP, PRACTICE

PM061310 Poznan GAZETA POZNANSKA in Polish 5 Jul 85 p 7

[Interview with Justyn Sobol, director of the Information and Control Department and press spokesman for the Chief Office for the Control of Press, Publishing, and Public Performances, by KAR correspondent Zygmunt Rola; date and place not given]

[Text] Rola: So this is what your "besieged fortress" is like....

Sobol: Is that what people say about our office? We do not feel we are resident here; nor do we have a sense of being under siege.

Instead, during the 14 years of my work here I have become accustomed to partnerlike contacts with journalists and publishers. It is only in quite exceptional cases that it may look as if we were on two sides of a barricade. Well, we have no monopoly of wisdom.

Rola: Is that so? All the same, popular opinion insists that censorship is the work of the devil....

Sobol: Ah, but that is entering the field of metaphysics.... Censorship was invented in very remote times, and the first institutional form of control was ecclesiastical censorship, which was supposed to determine whether theological works were consistent with the Scriptures, but went so far as to question the works of Copernicus, which had nothing to do with theology. Ever since censorship emerged as an institutional form of control on freedom of speech, it has been intended -- in all state political systems -- to protect the existing legal order and those values deemed most important.

Rola: It is said that by protecting these values censorship imposes zones of silence, that is, taboo areas....

Sobol: But this is turning the question upside down. After all, every instance of prohibition could be so understood as establishing a taboo area. This applies to various other fields besides censorship. However, the essence of the question boils down to drawing up a list of values to be protected, not subjects to be prohibited. Any subject is publishable.

Rola: The protected values have been listed in, among other places, party documents. The authors of the ninth congress resolution state, inter alia: "It is the task of the press, radio, and television to create conditions in which socialist democracy can function: to implement the constitutional principles of freedom of speech and the public character of political life..." The Kubiak report states: "One of the main causes of the buildup of tensions in relations between the state leadership and the working class, the working people, was the curtailment of the open character of public life and the unjustified and tendentious restriction of the availability of information..."

Sobol: These values should be and indeed are protected, with the help of our agencies. We implement the political thought expressed in the documents quoted here by adhering to the principle that everything that is not prohibited -- by this I mean that does not endanger the values defined in Article 2 of the censorship act -- is permissible. In any case, Article 1 of the act obliges government bodies, institutions, and other bodies, including this office, to protect the right to free speech, publication of printed materials, and public spectacles, and to ensure that this right can be practiced. The main concern, however, is that the right to free speech not be abused to strike at such supreme values as the stability of our state and system and the interests of the people.

Rola: The 1981 Sejm act constitutes, in a way, a step toward making certain spheres of our public life less secret, does it not?

Sobol: Previously the work of the censor was legally regulated by the National People's Council decree of 1946, which the Sejm later updated several times. The decree created the office of censor and defined its functions. Although the terms were somewhat general, nonetheless Article 2 of the decree stated the things the censor's office should ban from publication.

The aim of the control, it said, is to prevent attacks on the system of the Polish state, cultivation of propaganda, disclosure of state secrets, actions detrimental to Poland's international relations, violations of law and decorum, and the misleading of public opinion through the publishing of false information.

Rola: The 1981 act is more extensive than the decree....

Sobol: It is not its size that is essential. Precise regulations have been carefully worked out for the control procedures, for the appeal procedure against the censor's decisions, and for our range of competence.

Consequently there can be no freewheeling here. We employees of this institution are happy about this codification, even though it has created more work for us. I would like to stress that we take into consideration the realities of the situation in the printing and publishing trade. If, for example, we were to observe every letter of the provisions that oblige editors to present their materials for control within the time limits stipulated in the act, probably as many as half the papers would fail to appear. Few editors would be able to submit their materials in good time.

Rola: Are you trying to prove that our censorship is liberal?

Sobol: We aim to help, not to hinder. However, when it comes to prohibitions, a fundamental difference emerges between the National People's Council decree and the 1981 act. The decree stated that the objective of the control was PREVENTION, whereas the act declares that the regulations contained in it APPLY TO ALL THOSE WHO AVAIL THEMSELVES OF THE RIGHT TO FREE SPEECH. [uppercase passages double-spaced as published] and are addressed to the latter, not exclusively to the censor's office. The act has been in force for a few years now, but I would be risking considerable inaccuracy if I were to say that most journalists have assimilated this declaration.

Rola: Do you agree that there is a noticeable tendency to curb criticism?

Sobol: Our experience and statistics do not point to any increase in the number of censorship interventions. On the contrary: We have noted an admittedly small, but nonetheless regular decrease in the number of such interventions. This applies mainly to publications issued by the RSW Prasa-Ksiazka-Ruch Workers' Publishing Cooperative, but also to other major publishers.

Rola: Yet one Poznan professor told me recently in a press interview that "censorship restrictions apply also to scientific publications, such as those dealing with history and sociology." What principles pertain to that field?

Sobol: As to scientific publications, these have not been subjected to any prepublication control whatsoever since 1981, and since 1983 they have been controlled solely with regard to the protection of state secrets and the defense capability of our country. However, one other point should be added here. Our experience of both the more remote and quite recent past has shown that certain scientific disciplines, including modern history, become the subject of politically oriented treatment even in those works considered scientific. Last year a case involving one such publication that appeared in a historical periodical reached as high as the Supreme Court. The latter ruled that the publication was in breach of state secrets and damaging to major political interests of the state, and our office decision to prohibit the distribution of the periodical was upheld.

Rola: You said that the number of your interventions has been decreasing....

Sobol: Last year only 8 percent of the total of more than 3,000 periodicals and bulletins attracted any kind of intervention or censor's comment. However, this figure does not reflect the real state of affairs. An overwhelming majority of those titles is subjected to censor's interventions only sporadically, once or twice a year. More than 50 percent of the interventions involve less than 30 titles. In the case of books, the number of interventions is even smaller, involving only 0.7 percent of all titles.

Rola: If the censors use their scissors so rarely, then it is even more pertinent to ask the following question: Can we not afford to publish certain views just as they are formulated by their authors, so that we can then publicly argue with them?

Sobol: Polemics carried in the press demonstrate that this happens quite commonly. However, the censors are, after all, officials obliged to be loyal to the act.

Rola: Which provisions of the act do journalists "sin against" the most?

Sobol: I repeat: Only a few of them do it. The censor's interventions usually concern matters of state security, the state system, foreign policy principles, and state secrets. Less often they concern the clause in the act that prohibits incitement to or the condoning of crime and the dissemination of criminal ideas.

Rola: What kind of ideas?

Sobol: Those, for example, that slander institutions or organizations, actions punishable by penal law. The act thus prevents crime.

Rola: Do journalists often appeal to the main office?

Sobol: If they disagree with the censor, we invite them for a talk first.

Rola: Does the censor sometimes concede that the journalist is in the right?

Sobol: Of course. But if a formal ruling has been announced, the author will sometimes lodge an appeal against it. Last year this happened in just over 30 cases. Most of the censor's decisions were upheld by the office, some were partly upheld, and some were waived altogether. Journalists seldom appeal.

Rola: Why?

Sobol: Possibly because they often lack the time and, so to speak, the technical possibility; but I dare say that in most cases they agree with the censor's decisions.

Rola: The act provides for the possibility of appealing against decisions to the supreme administrative court....

Sobol: Yes. Last year seven cases reached that court, including one with a 2-year history. As a result of the court's action the publication in question appeared tailored, so as not to contravene the regulations contained in the act. The court rejected three complaints as unjustified on the grounds of breach of procedural principles, and one was dismissed as groundless.

This year the supreme administrative court heard an appeal against the stopping of an article on penal policy. The court upheld our decision, just as it did last year with those decisions whose contents were examined last year.

Rola: The act also envisages the possibility of indicating censor's deletions in the published texts. Only certain Catholic periodicals avail themselves of this possibility. The RSW publications do not do it....

Sobol: Not only the RSW publications, other periodicals and books, including a significant number of Catholic press publications, do not do it either. This is because there is nothing to indicate: no intervention on the part of the censor. Here our office does not put up any obstacles, for it is not at liberty to do so. Editors may, with the author's consent, indicate censor's interventions in the text, and if the author demands it, they are obliged to do so. They have to do it, and that is that. But perhaps sometimes they do not do it because it is not something to boast about.

Rola: I do not see it as something to be ashamed of. Censorship is legal.

Sobol: All the same, certain titles even boast about attempting to infringe upon the law.

Rola: The act also envisages fines for failing to submit one's publication to the censor's control. I think that the editors of papers published and distributed without official permit would gladly welcome such a penalty....

Sobol: According to press law, publishing a paper, periodical, or any other press publication without the office' license is punishable by imprisonment. It is an offense.

Rola: Do you agree with the view that censorship restrictions envisaged in the act may hamper social dialogue, impede a convergence of opposing positions, and hinder the creation of a common platform for mutual understanding?

Sobol: This issue must be considered dispassionately and within its historical context. The act was born out of the Gdansk agreement, in a period of strong political unrest, with the participation of every political force then present on our political scene. Since that time the act has been altered only very slightly. At the time of its creation it was deemed both sufficient, necessary, and conducive to social dialogue. Why should it hamper that dialogue now?

Rola: Can you envisage a situation in which the institution of censorship would be unnecessary?

Sobol: Yes I can. We could, for instance, introduce postpublication censorship in place of preventive censorship. To achieve this, however, all interested parties, including those responsible for the stability of our country, would have to concede that there is no further need for administrative control. Those who take advantage of the right to free speech, then, should themselves protect the fundamental good of the state and of our public interest. However, the existing realities are what they are, and as long as the present division of the world continues, the other side will not cease to take an interest in influencing and affecting our domestic relations.

These domestic relations are, in any case, still ridden by a number of unfavorable phenomena such as sharp political conflicts and divisions, pressure from the enemies of the socialist system, indications of disregard for the law, and symptoms of social pathology. Therefore I do not expect to see an early end to the need for censorship.

Rola: But I trust that this interview need not end on a pessimistic note?

Sobol: Indeed it need not.

Rola: Thank you for talking with me.

WARSAW NOTES FISHING AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH U.S.

LD021531 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 2 Aug 85

[Text] In Washington a 5-year international agreement has been signed between Poland and the United States concerning cooperation in fishing. On its basis, our fishing fleet will be able to catch fish in the waters of the 200-mile coastal zone of the United States. As is known, fishing was one of the fields affected by the American restrictions.

MALINOWSKI, MICHALEK REVIEW HARVESTING PROGRESS

LD072313 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Text] Deputy Premier Roman Malinowski, chairman of the ZSL Supreme Committee, and Zbigniew Michalek, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, have familiarized themselves with how the harvest is progressing and with the changes that the economic reform is causing in the activity of farms and centers providing services for the countryside. They have been visiting Piotrkow Trybunalski and Skierniewice Voivodships.

JARUZELSKI, JABLONSKI MESSAGE GREETS CASTRO

LD260957 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0800 GMT 26 Jul 85

[Text] On the occasion of the 26 July holiday, the 32d anniversary of the attack on the Moncada Barracks, Wojciech Jaruzelski and Henryk Jablonski have sent a message of congratulations to Cuban leader Fidel Castro Ruz.

CEAUSESCU VISITS PLANTS, PROJECTS IN CONSTANTA

AU072007 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1910 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 7/8/1985 -- On Wednesday, August 7, the RCP general secretary and Romania's president, Nicolae Ceausescu, and Mme Elena Ceausescu, continued their [word indistinct] visit to major economic units in Constanta County.

During the first part of today's visit the stage was assessed of building operations on the Poarta-Alba-Midia-Navodari Canal, which branches off from the Danube-Black Sea Canal that opened last year. The visit started at km. 1 on the canal in a section where construction works are performed with the help of the Army. The principal characteristics of the canal were surveyed. The waterway, which will cross the Constanta Plateau is 31 km long, and 35-50 m wide at the bottom, and in a first state, it will handle a traffic of about 54 million tons of cargo annually. It will be open to up-to-5,000-dwt seagoing vessels and trains of 3,000-ton barges. Two locks will be built on the canal, one at Ovidiu and the other at Midia. Both will have upstream and downstream basins. Seven bridges (three rail and four road bridges) will cross the new waterway.

In order to complete this major project, 86 million cu.m. of earth will be excavated. Wide-ranging dredging operations, as well as other complex works will be also carried out. President Nicolae Ceausescu was informed that building operations, which started in the summer of 1984, were underway on the entire length of the canal. So far, operations have been completed on eight km. of the canal, with another ten km to be completed by the end of the year. Operations will soon start to mount the equipment and the component parts of the two locks.

Next, the visit proceeded to km. 23,500 on the canal, where the canal's national youth's site is located, and where teams of construction workers come from all Romanian counties work. The members of these teams have finalized building operations on the 4-km section of the canal, the execution of which was assigned to the Union of Communist Youth.

The lock at Navodari was visited next; the lock, the most complex project on the canal as a whole, is located at km. 25,400. It is equipped with a supply-and-discharge system which prevents the saltwater of the Black Sea from mixing with the canal's fresh water. Expressing appreciation for the results scored by the construction workers of the canal, Nicolae Ceausescu requested that all the necessary steps be taken to commission the new navigable waterway of Poarta-Alba-Midia-Navodari ahead of schedule, so that the whole investment project may be finalized by the autumn of 1986.

Then, the Romanian head of state was the guest of the children's recreation camp of Navodari. Every summer, the camp hosts numerous children who enjoy the best accomodation and recreation conditions; the camp also has a library, a theatre, numerous sports grounds, green areas, and playgrounds. On the occation, the possibilities of further developing the camp were examined.

Next, President Nicolae Ceausescu visited the petrochemical combine of Midia, one of the largest built in Romania over the last 20 years, which, owing to its size, high-tech installations and modern technologies, developed by Romanian specialists and construction workers, is a front-rank unit of the Romanian petrochemistry. The dialogue the Romanian head of state conducted with specialists at the combine and ministry executives concentrated on tangible-aspects of the fulfillment of plan tasks, particularly in the field of investment.

Inside the combine, the oil coking plant, which undergoes technological tests, was seen round, just as the pyrolysis section, where building operations are well under way. Underscoring the need to complete building operations on all the other installations on the combine's platform in the shortest possible time, Nicolae Ceausescu also recommended that measures be taken to raise and diversify production, to use to advantage the petrochemical raw materials obtained in the combine's plants.

The last unit Romania's president visited today was the hydrocarbon separation, treatment, storage [word indistinct] transfer plant of Midia-Navodari, now undergoing technological tests, which is the terminal of the submarine crude and gas pipeline between the Romanian continental shelf of the Black Sea and the Midia petrochemical combine. So far, building operations have been completed on the hydrocarbon submarine influent conduit from the first fixed offshore drilling platform, where crude exploitation has already started, as well as on the ground pipeline which connects with the above installations. The Romanian specialists completed these complex operations in record-time, with the launching and assembly of the submarine pipeline being carried out in cooperation with Soviet experts.

Showing appreciation for the technologies employed in the building of these projects, as well as for the results scored so far in research and the preparations for the exploitation of sea-bed hydrocarbons, the RCP general secretary urged the oil and geology ministries to draw up a programme for the capitalization of those deposits in accordance with the most efficient exploitation technologies.

ROMANIAN DISSIDENT, FAMILY ARRIVE IN ROME

AU060857 Vienna ORF Teletext in German 0750 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Text] Rome -- Yesterday Romanian dissident Gheorghe Calciu Dumitreasa arrived with his family in the Italian capital. In January 1978 Dumitreasa had been sentenced to 5 years imprisonment because he had criticized the policy of the Romanian Government. He had particularly charged the regime with disregarding freedom of religion. The family's exit permit to the West was granted only after "international pressure," said Dumitreasa.

MILITARY ACADEMY MARKS PRC ARMY ANNIVERSARY

AU021441 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 1 Aug 85 p 5

[Text] A festive meeting took place at the Military Academy to mark the 58th anniversary of the creation of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

The meeting was attended by Yu Hongliang, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PRC in Bucharest, and embassy staff.

Shi Shangwen, military, air, and naval attache of the PRC to our country, spoke about the significance of the event marked.

The participants in the meeting then visited a photo exhibition and watched documentary film depicting sequences of the life and activity of the military in the friendly socialist country.

BELOVSKI: WORK ON LCY CC PROGRAM LAGGING

LD071127 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0509 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Text] Belgrade, 7 Aug (TANJUG) -- We are 30 days behind schedule in implementing the work program adopted at the 16th LCY Central Committee session. In view of the fact that we still have to discuss and adopt positions on some very important social questions, this will be a much shorter summer for us than usual. This is what a TANJUG journalist was told by Dimce Belovski, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

The involvement of the LCY Central Committee and its Presidium in July was very extensive and broadly based. Let us recall that within just 10 days two sessions of the highest party forum were held, during which discussion covered exceptionally important issues. The platform for the preparation of the 13th LCY Congress was approved; conclusions were adopted on the role and work of the Central Committee; and draft conclusions were also adopted on implementing the constitutional position of workers in associated labor. During the past month the Presidium has held six sessions, two of which were devoted to relations in the Serbia SR. At the beginning of August the LCY Central Committee Presidium's stands on current questions on implementing relations, on which unity and togetherness in the Serbia SR are based, were published.

All this activity is only an "overture" for what is coming in the fall. Two LCY Central Committee sessions are planned as early as September to discuss the implementation and further development of the constitutional concept of the Yugoslav federation and, within that context, the implementation of relations on which unity and togetherness in the Serbia SR are based, as well as the development of economic relations with foreign countries, especially the foreign currency system. The LCY Central Committee Presidium will also discuss this topic in the middle of this month.

Very shortly the highest party forum will discuss the implementation of employment and social policy, a critical analysis of the functioning of the political system, cadre policy and collective work and responsibility within the LCY, the implementation of the social role and status of young people, and the implementation of the LCY's role in the vanguard of organized socialist forces.

It must be added that preparations for the 13th LCY Congress are well under way. Throughout the summer, says Belovski, work will continue on preparing the report on the LCY's work between the two congresses and on drafting the stands for organizational and statute changes in the LCY, on which the congress must decide. A great deal of work also awaits us on preparations for the draft congress resolutions.

We publicly took on these and other commitments when adopting the LCY Central Committee work program at the 13th session, and our commitment is that we should carry them out consistently, says Dimce Belovski, not only to carry out what has been committed to writing but primarily to more quickly and efficiently seek solutions to the key problems on which our further economic and social development depends. I think, the secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium stressed, that we have already reached the stage of "closing" some open questions and that this will make it possible for us to appear before the next party congress with specific results.

LCY CONGRESS PLATFORM ASSESSES FOREIGN POLICY

LD071014 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0515 GMT 7 Aug 85

["From the Platform for the Preparation of the 13th LCY Congress; for a Lasting and Stable Peace" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, 7 Aug (TANJUG) -- The struggle for peace, the relaxation of international tension, and disarmament is at the center of the LCY international activity. The nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia made great sacrifices during World War II and an exceptional contribution to the victory over fascism. They remember the horrors of war and know well the value of peace, the Platform for the Preparation of the 13th LCY Congress stressed.

The LCY rendered and continues to render full support to efforts to preserve peace and build and develop the process of European cooperation and security, and speaks in favor of all measures and initiatives that aim at bringing about universal detente. The LCY is actively involved in efforts to initiate a process of international negotiations and cooperation -- to immediately halt the arms race and start a disarmament process. The LCY also advocates the creation of nuclear free zones in Europe and in other parts of the world, transformation of the Balkans into a zone of peace and cooperation, and elimination of foreign military bases.

The platform makes the assessment that without peace, independence, and security for all countries, immediately halting the arms race and curbing the policy of force in international relations, and accelerating the developing countries' development it will not be possible to resolve the basic international contradictions or remove the danger of a world nuclear catastrophe. Awareness of this and of the progressive forces' growing responsibility for the destiny of the world is increasingly becoming an essential factor in the humane and revolutionary thought and action of our time.

The LCY platform stresses that a stance on problems of peace and disarmament is not a matter for great powers and blocs alone, but for the international community as a whole. The reduction of world problems to the issue of relations between the great powers -- particularly under conditions of the hardening of their mutual mistrust -- inevitably results in paralysis in negotiating processes and in fresh cycles of the arms race. For this reason the LCY advocates that negotiations on all issues of universal character and importance be held in the United Nations. The present situation shows that negotiations between the great powers will not produce actual results if the appropriate activity by the international community and constant peaceful and large-scale activity on the part of democratic and progressive forces are lacking.

The platform stresses that the LCY always proceeds from its belief that international conflicts should be resolved by peaceful means and that they can be resolved on a long-term basis only if the principles of sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity, equality, and interference are respected. Yugoslavia renders consistent political-diplomatic support and material assistance to all anticolonial and liberation movements, resolutely advocates withdrawal of troops from foreign territories, and opposes any outside interference in the internal affairs of countries and peoples. The platform stresses that these are uniformly principled criteria, which guide our country in the quest for the solutions for all focal points of crisis.

Active and developed relations with the great powers, based on respect for the principles of independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, equality, noninterference, and reciprocal respect are in Yugoslavia's lasting interest.

The relations we have built with the USSR, the United States, and the PRC, which are specific to each of these three countries, are based on this. Yugoslavia abides by the principle that mutual relations between these countries do not influence and cannot influence our country's relations with these states.

Placing the struggle for peace in the forefront of its international activity, the LCY stresses that unless the developing countries' problems and that of arresting the world community's increasing division into rich and poor are resolved, there can be no lasting or stable peace or social progress. The platform sets out information about the dramatic picture of deep-seated inequality of the geopolitical distribution of the world's wealth and points out the untenability of existing international economic relations, as well as the need to build a new international economic system. The LCY understands the building of this system, says the platform, as a complex historic process channelled into the establishment of new principles, criteria, institutions, and structures in international economic relations in the direction of abolishing relations of domination and exploitation in the world economy.

LCY COMMITTEE SUGGESTS RESOLUTIONS FOR CONGRESS

AU052032 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 30 Jul 85 p 1

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 29 Jul (TANJUG) -- At their session today members of the Committee for the Preparation for the 13th LCY Congress decided to suggest to the LCY Central Committee that three basic resolutions be prepared for the forthcoming congress.

The resolutions would comprehensively establish the LCY tasks in the struggle for the development of the socialist self-managing socioeconomic relations and the political system of self-managing democracy, the training of the LCY and implementation of its leading role in the political system of socialist self-management, as well as the question of international relations and foreign political activity of the SFRY and the LCY.

Key Questions

Apart from these basic ones, the committee members think that another number of resolutions should be prepared pertaining to solving some of the most topical problems of society -- such as, for instance, employment, housing and social policy, development and prospects of the younger generation, educational system reform, stabilization program implementation, rights and freedom of citizens, freedom of artistic expression, and so on.

It was stated that the advantage of deciding on several resolutions lies in the possibility of suggesting to party membership and the broader public more specific and "meticulous" documents addressing some key social questions where problems are most intense and where unambiguous ideopolitical answers are necessary.

SUKRIJA ON MEANING OF 'DEMOCRATIC CENTRALISM'

AU051248 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 29 Jul 85 p 5

[Excerpts] Leposavic, 28 Jul (TANJUG) -- Ali Sukrija, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, had talks today with the political-economic aktiv of Leposavic.

Warning about the phenomenon of different interpretations of the principle of democratic centralism in the LCY, Sukrija said that this principle cannot be interpreted -- as is sometimes done -- as a process of endless agreement and discussion that obligates nobody.

"We in the LC should develop and cherish democratic and open discussion and draw conclusions on the basis of what the majority of Communists consider to be correct. This process has started in the party debate on the draft conclusions and it has also been carried out in the LCY Central Committee and its Presidium. Many questions that have remained unsolved for years have been introduced in the Central Committee and Presidium. This applies, for instance, to planning and establishing criteria for underdevelopment. A similar situation arises concerning the attainment of togetherness in the SR of Serbia. One has to find common bases for final solutions of these longstanding and unsolved questions," Ali Sukrija pointed out. Touching upon the political situation in this province, he pointed out that it is of exceptional importance for Kosovo to stop the emigration of even one Serb or Montenegrin, especially under any kind of pressure, if Kosovo cadres -- and not only them -- want to wage a joint struggle, trust one another, find a common language, and come to a unanimous assessment of the situation.

LCY CC PRESIDIUM STANDS ON SERBIA PRAISED

AU071051 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 4 Aug 85 p 5

[Slavoljub Djukic commentary: "Relations in the SR of Serbia"]

[Excerpts] There are some sessions of forums that are significant just because they are held. One such one was the session of the LCY Central Committee Presidium (23 and 29 July) devoted to relations in the Serbia SR.

The fact that a high-level party forum discusses the situation in a republic shows that previous possibilities had been used up and that the situation is so serious that it has grown into a big problem of the Yugoslav community.

During the past decade almost every topic that had to do with the functioning of the Serbia SR turned into a political dispute. Debates have not only failed to bring views any closer, but have even deepened conflicts, and, unlike all other republics, made the SR of Serbia's functioning as state and self-managing community impossible.

Obviously all this was considered by the LCY Central Committee Presidium in its document -- about which one can say that, considering many conditions, it represents an incentive and a step forward in seeking a way out of a crisis that has lasted several years.

There are no spectacular decisions in this text -- nor could spectacular decisions have been expected. Realistic policy excludes the spectacular, particularly involving a sensitive topic such as the functioning of a republic. It is also obvious that the high forum failed to take up the role of arbiter in the dispute, certainly knowing that arbitration would in this case lead to wider-scale divisions in Yugoslavia. The stands of the LCY Central Committee Presidium's stands are characterized, however, by more extensive precision and concreteness than is usual, which may be insufficiently noticed alongside the extensiveness and generalizations that otherwise characterize our political life.

Trying to avoid everything that would have aggravated the atmosphere, the party leadership directed attention to the main subject of the dispute: the positions of the SR of Serbia and the autonomous socialist provinces. In this respect, two essential positions stand out, which have been known before and will certainly be at the center of the forthcoming debates.

First, it was clearly stated that the SR of Serbia's integrity and sovereignty, which in fact means the sovereignty of the workers class and the working people, must not be called into question, because that would equally call into question the constitutional organization of the republic, the autonomous provinces, and the SFRY.

Second, the LCY Presidium speaks about relations in the LC of Serbia in a similar spirit, but also stresses that it is natural to demand greater unity among Communists than that normally existing in the society in which formal frames are set by the Constitution.

Many people will notice that what was said had not been disputable before, either. It is the practice that is desputable. However appropriate this remark may be, one cannot neglect the conditions under which the party leadership discussed relations in the SR of Serbia. What is involved is the part of the document which says that "the constitutional organization of the republic in no way hampers the realization of the provinces' autonomy, that is, their expression of and participation in the buildup of federal relations do not clash with the fact that they are constituent parts of the SR of Serbia." It is added that the "continuation of the tendency to implement autonomy, which would be at variance with the republic's unity, mutilates the SR of Serbia." It is, therefore, natural to expect that there will be changes in this respect. If things went differently, the crisis would assume dramatic proportions.

The way the LCY Central Committee Presidium approached this problem is certainly of particular significance. The primary demand is for ensuring the cohesion of the SR of Serbia and the autonomy of the provinces, and one must not exclude the other. Everything that will contribute to this is welcome, without excluding the elaboration and amendment of certain constitutional and statutory provisions, that is, opening up possibilities for changing them. Through such a stand the party leadership directs attention to the essence of relations -- to the logic of "general welfare," which does not accept fetishes and taboos that frequently impose themselves, especially when the Constitution is mentioned.

It is conspicuous that separate chapters are devoted to the proposal on the new way of financing Kosovo and on the social plan of the SR of Serbia, a fact that clearly points to the economic, political, and social scope of the issues.

We believe that after this document, which was unanimously accepted, it will be easier to remove the obstacles from the road towards adopting the social plan of the SR of Serbia. All these are good points of the test -- which, by the way, took general reality into consideration and, because of that, will probably not appeal to everyone.

Of course, it is not possible to present the full content of the LCY Central Committee Presidium positions in a newspaper article. After all, this is a document that, considering its subject and content, will exist in political life longer than other similar texts. The very fact that the LCY Central Committee Presidium particularly stresses that "one cannot enter congress preparations with unresolved problems" indicates specific and dynamic political activities. What will be the result?

We know that relations in society do not change overnight. It is also natural that things do not stay in the same place when there are binding positions that constitute a yardstick against which the behavior of everybody will be evaluated. Otherwise, another hope will be lost and the road will be closed to any solution.

SERBIAN COURT REDUCES SENTENCES FOR PROPAGANDA

AU071346 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Text] The bench of the Supreme Court of Serbia has held a session, at which it again dealt with the appeals by Miodrag Milic, Milan Nikolic, and Dragomir Olujic. The District Court of Belgrade found these three guilty of the criminal act of hostile propaganda. The court sentenced Milic to 2 years, Nikolic to 1 and 1/2 years, and Olujic to 1 year in prison.

The supreme court partially allowed Miodrag Milic's appeal and changed the district court's sentence. It was assessed that some of the acts dealt with in the lower court's judgment did not consist of the criminal act of hostile propaganda, and the supreme court reduced the sentence to 1 and 1/2 years. The appeal by Milan Nikolic was also partially allowed, so that the criminal act of hostile propaganda, of which he was found guilty and sentenced by the district court, was reclassified as a criminal act of injuring the respect of Yugoslavia, for which the supreme court imposed a sentence of 8 months' imprisonment.

The appeal by Dragomir Olijic was allowed and he was acquitted.

ALBANIAN ARTICLE WRITTEN 'TENDENTIOUSLY'

LD061958 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1736 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Text] Pristina, August 6 (TANJUG) -- The daily RILINDJA of Pristina, Yugoslav Province of Kosovo, publishes a commentary today saying that the authors of articles recently published by ZERI I POPULLIT of Tirana, Albania, "forgot" the reality and wrote tendentiously about the position of Yugoslav Albanians, describing it as one of "subjection" and overlooking both their equality with the other nationalities and nations of Yugoslavia, and their achievements in all spheres of life.

The commentary entitled "What Forgets ZERI POPULLIT" recalls that the Tirana paper did not inform its readers that an Albanian from Kosovo has just ended his term of office as president of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee Presidency, while another has taken over as vice president of the Presidency of Yugoslavia, to become, according to the predetermined order of rotation, president of that body next year. ZERI I POPULLIT also failed to inform its readers that earlier this year an Albanian from Kosovo became president of the Assembly of Yugoslavia, and that a number of Albanians from this Yugoslav province are now members of leading state bodies and leaderships of socio-political organizations, or Yugoslav ambassadors abroad, writes RILINDJA.

The Pristina daily refers in particular to the ZERI I POPULLIT article of July 25, noting that its authors do the right thing by turning to the question of reopening the Yugoslav-Albanian border. But, says RILINDJA, they misinform their readers because the Yugoslav borders are being crossed by people of all races and from countries of all social systems. These borders are among the most open in the world, and Yugoslavia would like to have such a border also with Albania.

It is only in words that ZERI I POPULLIT pledges for wider communication between the two countries, says RILINDJA. For in order that it may materialize, it is necessary above all to eliminate the anti-Yugoslav attitude which, unfortunately, began to be inculcated lately in -- among others -- students in Albania as a compulsory subject in secondary schools and at the university through Enver Hoxha's pamphlet "The Titoites," concludes the Pristina daily.

JAKOVLJEVIC ON RESULTS OF ZIMBABWE VISIT

LD011912 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0905 GMT 1 Aug 85

[Text] Harare 1 Aug (TANJUG) -- "Cooperation between Yugoslavia and Zimbabwe should develop further, particularly in the field of the economy," stressed Djordje Jakovljevic, member of the Federal Executive Council, on leaving Harare, where he attended the opening of the exhibition on the Yugoslav economy. According to Djordje Jakovljevic, in the talks with several ministers of the Zimbabwe Government it was mutually judged that apart from good political relations special stimuli should be given to economic cooperation between the two countries. If the investment projects started 3 years ago, which Yugoslav construction workers have already completed or are about to complete, are not taken into account, commodity exchange amounts to a symbolic number of a couple of million dollars.

"Yugoslavia is supposed to join the newly-founded Zimbabwe Development Bank (ZDB)," says Ilija Marjanovic, president of the management board of the Yugoslav Bank for International Economic Cooperation, who was a member of the Yugoslav delegation visiting Harare.

Ilija Marjanovic points out that the ZDB is a new institution and one of the pillars that should help in implementing the government policy. In the talks the Yugoslav delegation had with Bernard Thomas Gibson Chidzero, minister of finance and economic planning, it was envisaged that Yugoslavia would join in the bank's activity and participate with around 3 percent of the founding capital.

"By joining in the ZDB's, businessmen would get an opportunity to be at the source of programs, plans, and projects. This would open an organized channel for permanent and systematic cooperation between the Yugoslav and Zimbabwe economies," Ilija Marjanovic says.

So far Yugoslavia has been a member of the African Development Bank, the headquarters of which are in Abidjan. Joining the ADB is a novelty that is expected to give fresh stimuli to long-term bilateral cooperation.

ZARKOVIC MEETS WITH PRC AMBASSADOR 31 JULY

AU051848 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 1 Aug 85 p 5

[Text] Belgrade -- Vidoje Zarkovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, yesterday received Xie Li, PRC ambassador to the SFRY. On this occasion the Chinese ambassador conveyed to Zarkovic cordial congratulations for his election as president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium from CPC Central Committee General Secretary Hu Yaobang and the CPC leadership.

The talks pertained to current questions of cooperation between the LCY and the CPC.